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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

BELOW CONSUMPTION

SUGAR
FS 1-72
July 1972

World sugar production for the 1971-72 year is now estimated at 70.9 million metric tons. This is several million tons below world consumption, which has continued to increase. Carryover stocks will be reduced during the year, and sugar supplies are much tighter than they have been since the last tight supply period of 1963 and 1964. The changing supply situation has resulted in world market prices at much higher levels in 1972 than in 1971.

Lower production than had been expected earlier was caused mainly by reduced crops in Cuba, usually the world's largest sugarcane producer, and the USSR, the largest producer of sugarbeets. The Cuban crop not only suffered from unfavorable weather and poor cultural practices, but from a lack of sugarcane cutters as well. Reduced yields of beets in the Russian Federation were the primary reasons for a low crop in the USSR. Favorable weather in Western Europe resulted in a good beet outturn and somewhat offset the low Cuban and USSR crops.

Sugar production in the United States for 1971-72 was at almost the same level as the previous year. Substantial increases were realized in Brazil, France, West Germany, Spain, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa. Offsetting these good crops were the much lower crops in Cuba, the USSR, and India. There also was some reduction in production in the Philippines.

World molasses production for 1971-72 is now estimated at 22.7 million metric tons, compared with a production of 22.8 million tons for 1970-71. Production of noncentrifugal sugar for 1971-72 is estimated at 10.3 million metric tons compared with 9.7 million for 1970-71 as there was a significant increase in India.

Notes on Selected Countries

North America

Antigua, Barbados, and St. Kitts. No sugar will be produced in Antigua in 1972. Outdated factory equipment and rundown fields have made sugar production uneconomical. The cumulative effects of 3 years of drought and uncontrolled cane fires have severely reduced the Barbados sugar output in calendar year 1972. Labor shortages and a late start of the 1972 harvest have reduced the sugar yield potential of the St. Kitts sugarcane crop.

Commonwealth Caribbean sugar producers got a 28.8 percent increase in the maximum price paid for sugar exported to Britain under the Negotiated Price Quota. Reportedly, even the new price allows only a thin profit margin. However, the current low profitability of the West Indian sugar industry has been caused mainly by falling production. In Barbados, it is hoped that with increased use of harvesting machinery, good rainfall, and a lower incidence of cane fires, the future might improve. In St. Kitts all the sugar estates have mortgaged their 1972 crops, which now appear to be financial failures. The Sugar Industry Association (SIA) in St. Kitts has requested a loan from the Government for 1973 for land cultivation and fertilizers.

Canada. Canadian sugarbeet growers harvested 1.216 million short tons in 1971, nearly 33 percent more than the 1970 total. A higher total acreage and a higher average yield contributed to the increased output. Area under sugarbeets in 1972-73 is not expected to exceed the 81 million acres of 1971-72. Some sugarbeet growers are asking for an increased sugar beet acreage in order to supply about 30 percent of consumption rather than the present 12 percent.

Quebec was the only province which decreased production in 1971-72 as acreage dropped. Acreage and yield moved up sharply in Manitoba, and there was a 30-percent increase in production of sugarbeets in Alberta.

The Canadian Government supports the price of domestically produced sugarbeets at C\$15.98 (about equal to U.S. dollars) per standard ton (250 pounds) of sugar. Canada has a preferential tariff structure for raw sugar and sugarbeets

from British Commonwealth countries. Last November the Minister of Finance tabled in the House of Commons a report by the Tariff Board which recommended that the duties on the imports of raw and refined sugar be reduced to allow more competition from foreign firms and to lower refinery profits. The proposal is under study.

Costa Rica. Indications are that the 1971-72 crop will total about 180,000 short tons. Despite the larger crop, stocks will probably be reduced somewhat as consumption is increasing. Costa Rica's sugar industry had 28 mills in operation in 1970-71, only 3 more than were in operation in 1955-56.

Mainly because of the generally tight market situation in the world for sugar, Costa Rica's industry is being evaluated for future production capabilities. The study is being conducted by sugar specialists in the Ministry of Agriculture, the cane producers' association, and the millers' association. Indications are that the industry will continue to expand. The greatest growth probably will take place in the Pacific region where land still is available for new plantings. The industry has proposed to the Government of Costa Rica that a new port be developed at Port Morales on the Pacific Coast to handle exportable sugar. Port authorities and Government officials are reviewing the proposal, but even if the project is accepted, it will not get underway for a year or more.

El Salvador. An expansion in sugar production by almost 20 percent was realized for 1971-72 over the previous year. More land in sugar and some rise in yields per acre accounted for the increase, which exceeds requirements for filling U.S. import quotas and for domestic use. The expanded acreage will stay in sugar production over the next year or two at least, accompanied by high levels of sugar production.

The government established a quota for national consumption in 1971 at 72,630 metric tons, all of which was sold. For 1972 the internal quota has been set at 73,600 metric tons, of which 66,700 is for household use and the balance for industrial purposes.

Haiti. Weather was generally favorable, and production for the 1971-72 year increased by 12 percent over the preceding year. Work on the mill being erected at Leogane ceased several months ago. Prospects for continuing construction do not appear good. The mill would have a capacity of 10,000 short tons annually, but would not have an immediate effect on Haiti's production of sugar, because cane would be diverted from the Haitian American Sugar Co. (HASCO).

Two additional mills are being considered for Haiti. One of these would be in the Lionicourt area, and there may be one in the Torbeck area. If these mills are built, it would take 3 years from the beginning of construction before they could start operations.

The annual level of domestic consumption in Haiti has increased steadily. Despite the fact that production has risen substantially, it is unlikely that exports will be larger in 1972 because of the growing domestic consumption.

Honduras. Acreage harvested in 1971-72 increased about 7 percent but production rose only slightly because of drought and slight hurricane damage. A further increase in production for 1972-73 is expected because there will be more acreage. Domestic consumption is estimated to have increased about 5 percent to 59,800 short tons in 1971-72.

Jamaica. Sugar production in 1971-72 was substantially less than in the previous year. There were no further mill closings in 1971, but several mills continue to experience severe financial difficulties.

Plans that had been formulated to boost annual sugar production to 500,000 long tons have not been successful, and two new approaches have been undertaken in order to try to boost output by 1974 through loans for replanting and introduction of a guaranteed minimum price to farmers.

It is presently estimated that the total amount of land devoted to sugarcane in Jamaica will remain approximately the same this year as during the past several years. The Chairman of the Jamaican Sugar Manufacturers Association stated that the higher price being paid this year by the United Kingdom would not cover the cost of production. However, the Association hopes it is high enough to encourage replanting of cane in order to improve production. In April 1972, the government announced the establishment of a fund to be loaned to cane growers for replanting their fields in the 1972 and 1973 crop years. Coupled with new tax benefits, it is hoped that by 1974 sugar production will take a strong upturn towards the goal of 500,000 long tons.

Nicaragua. The 1971-72 harvest is expected to provide enough sugar to meet 1972 domestic needs, fill U.S. quota needs, and provide up to 30,000 metric tons for export to world markets. The 1972-73 planted area is expected to be about the same as for the past season. Some 4,100 acres are expected to be switched to cotton, but about the same number of acres previously used for other purposes may be planted to sugar.

Trinidad and Tobago. Output of sugar in 1971-72 is expected to be up 6.5 percent from the previous year. The sugar industry has embarked on programs to reduce the incidence of cane fires and the quantity of stale cane milled.

Despite recent increases in both the domestic sugar price and Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price, the Trinidad and Tobago sugar industry reportedly will be able only to break even financially in calendar year 1972. Small outputs in relation to fixed overhead costs, rising wages, and the expensive social necessity of providing year-round employment for a large labor force, have been quoted as reducing profit potential in 1972.

Argentina. Although area planted to cane increased by 2 percent for 1971-72, frost damage resulted in a decline in yield. Reduced carry-in supplies, increased exports, and large industrial uses have resulted in scarcities and extreme pressures on domestic prices. Area under cane for the 1972-73 season beginning after June 1, 1972, is about the same as the previous year. There is some concern that yields may be down because of insufficient moisture. Nevertheless, some forecasts are very optimistic and predict a 20-percent increase.

The confectionery and beverage industries have been using more sugar to make products for export. The confectionery industry has been complaining about the shortage of sugar and the government is attempting to hold maximum retail prices on sugar.

A new sugar law was signed on April 27, 1972, sanctioning new standards on production, manufacturing, and marketing. The new law, effective June 1, 1972, stipulates that (1) no new sugar mills can be installed during the next 10 years, although existing mills can expand, (2) the system for quotas stays in effect, (3) there will be a new register of sugarcane producers whose members will receive the quotas in relation to their previous production, and (4) a minimum price for sugarcane will be established each year.

Chile. The sugarbeet area for 1971-72 was about 12 percent below the previous year. Production of sugar dropped about 15 percent, but consumption increased. Imports of sugar, practically all from Cuba, totaled about 203,160 metric tons (refined basis) and are forecast at 182,500 tons for 1972-73. The Government of Chile increased the wholesale and retail prices of sugar by an average of 36 percent by a resolution on May 28, 1971.

Colombia. More area harvested, better yields attributed to use of high yielding varieties, and favorable weather conditions resulted in a 1971-72 crop 15 percent larger than the 1970-71 crop. The outlook is for a substantial increase in sugar production for 1972-73. Acreage is expected to expand and yields of sugarcane as well as extraction rates are expected to go up. An expansion of sugarcane acreage now is taking place in Risaralda, Norte de Santander, Cesar and Bolivar. Some farmers from Valle have indicated a shift from corn, sorghum, and rice production to sugarcane. According to information from the Sugarcane Association, there are 20 sugar mills in the country with a milling capacity of 42,000 metric tons per day. However, only 28,000 tons are being milled. A new mill is being installed in the Department of Risaralda and will start operating in 1974.

Ecuador. Production in 1971-72 was up by 10 percent over the previous year. For the first time in many years in calendar 1971 Ecuador exported to the world market--shipping about 22,000 short tons. Shipments to the United States in 1971 amounted to about 87,000 short tons.

The sugarcane area to be harvested in 1972-73 for the production of centrifugal sugar is estimated at 69,200 acres (28,000 hectares). Major producers are expecting a good cane crop for 1972-73, although there was excessive rainfall in the main sugarcane area and some flooding of cane fields. No increase in production from the Aztra mill is expected in 1972-73, but there will be more sugar from the Tababuela plant which has increased its crushing capacity.

Guyana. Despite work stoppages due to labor disputes which have had adverse effects on the country's sugar production, the Guyana sugar industry appears to be one of the healthiest economically of all the Caribbean Commonwealth sugar producing countries. Except for a small domestic consumption, all of Guyana's sugar production is committed to export under various arrangements. Exports are forecast at 436,800 short tons in 1972 compared to 413,056 in 1971.

Peru. Production has reached a record level. The total area in cane, the area harvested, and total cane crushed is expected to remain unchanged or increase slightly. The transition of the large sugar estates into worker-managed cooperatives continues at a steady pace. The problems related to the change do not appear to have affected sugar production. Temporary domestic market shortages of sugar were generally related to this year's floods and landslides which closed many roads and disrupted transportation.

Uruguay. Sugarbeet production for 1971-72 was down 33 percent from the previous year because of dry weather, damage by army worms, and farmer discouragement resulting from low credit availabilities. The outlook for 1972-73 is for a 10-to-12-percent increase in production.

The area of sugarcane harvested in 1971-72 reached 17,250 acres, up 35 percent from 1970-71. Larger plantings mainly were due to the encouragement provided by the new sugar mills, CALNU in Bella Union and Arinsa in Mercedes.

Venezuela. Sugar production and consumption have reached new highs. Acreage devoted to sugarcane has been increased sharply, and over the next 2 or 3 years there are plans to have five new refineries in operation. These are: Rio Yaracuy, Sta. Maria, Guanare, Carora, and Cariaco.

Carryover of sugar into 1971-72 was about 94,532 metric tons, and stocks at the end of the current crop year will be at about 37,362 metric tons. The smaller carryover this year is due to greatly increased sales on the world market, particularly to the USSR.

Denmark. Increased acreage expanded production of sugar by 12 percent in the past year. Total exports of refined sugar in 1971 increased by 45 percent to 58,816 metric tons, with Norway as the major market.

The short-term outlook for Danish sugar exports is favorable. Because of a shortage of sugar on the world market, the Danish sugar industry has raised the target for refined sugar production from 290,000 metric tons in 1971 to 340,000 tons in 1972. The Danish sugar industry is perhaps less enthusiastic about EC membership than are other segments of Danish agriculture. Producer prices would be nearly the same as under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Denmark's future quota under the sugar CAP is currently set at 290,000 metric tons. The Danish sugar industry does view the possibility of expanded exports to Norway should both countries join the Common Market. Danish exports of fresh sugarbeets amounted to about 15,000 metric tons in 1971 compared with about 4,000 in the previous year. Almost all exports of beets have been to Finland. They are expected to reach about 40,000 metric tons in 1972.

Italy. The estimate for sugarbeet area in Italy in 1971 has been officially revised to 627,270 acres; down 10 percent from the previous year and 16.6 percent below the 5-year average. The reduction in both area and production of sugarbeets last year compared with 1970 was chiefly caused by increased labor costs, low sugarbeet prices, drought, disease, and rising land leasing fees. The sugarbeet area for 1972-73 is now being forecast at 647,402 acres, up 3 percent from last year. If weather continues favorable, it is expected that about 9.2 million metric tons of beets will be produced for 1972-73, 4.8 percent above last year's crop. Approximately 1.2 million metric tons of sugar are expected to be produced from the crop, up 3.9 percent above the 1971 level but still 30,000 tons below the Italian sugar production quota authorized by the EC.

Of the total 1971-72 sugarbeet crop, an estimated 232,000 metric tons were fed to livestock and the balance was processed for sugar. Italy imported 206,276 metric tons of sugar during the first 6 months of the 1971-72 marketing year (July-June), and is expected to import 450,266 metric tons for the entire year. France, West Germany, and Belgium are the principal suppliers. Sugar utilization was up about 2.8 percent in calendar year 1971 compared with the previous year. The Italian confectionery industry accounted for 235,000 metric tons of the total of 1.55 million metric tons. An additional 140,000 metric tons of sugar were used in 1971 for jellies, marmalades, fruit juices, and syrups.

Netherlands. A good beet harvest and a high extraction rate brought 1971-72 sugar production to one of the largest totals in history. Weather conditions were excellent, but transportation of the beets was sometimes hampered by low water levels in the canals and rivers. The 1972-73 sugarbeet area may be enlarged by about 5.6 percent. It is only logical that farmers attempt to enlarge their acreage of sugarbeets as prices of both potatoes and onions have been very unsatisfactory while the beet price (up to a maximum) is guaranteed.

Poland. The 1971 sugar campaign (harvesting and processing) was shorter than in 1970 and production costs were reduced accordingly. Because of higher sugar content of beets, output actually increased. Exports of sugar last year dropped off from 1970 mainly because the beet crop was endangered by drought.

The area sown to sugarbeets in 1971 was 1,039 million acres compared with 1,009 million in 1970. The sown area for 1972 is about 74,130 acres above 1971. Planting was completed early this year because of a favorable early spring and generally satisfactory field conditions. Representatives of the sugar industry have been insistently demanding the introduction of varieties of beets with a high sugar content, even if this results in a lowering of total yields. Acreage in sugarbeets is expected to remain near the present level for the next year or so, unless world prices increase substantially.

Spain. A sizable increase in beet area and above-average yields brought about a 32-percent increase in sugar production in the 1971-72 season. According to trade sources, restrictive government measures have resulted in an 8-percent decline in acreage planted to sugarbeets this year. Although imports during 1971-72 may total about 75,000 metric tons, Spain is expected to enter the world market as an exporter of about 150,000 tons of sugar. Cuba continues to supply the bulk of Spain's sugar imports.

Sweden. Sugar content of beets was particularly high for 1971-72, and production was up sharply. The 1972 area for sugarbeets is estimated at 102,546 acres. Import requirements for 1972-73 are estimated at 127,000 metric tons (crude basis). Principal suppliers of refined sugar in 1971 were Finland and the USSR which evidently supplied principally Cuban sugar.

Switzerland. Despite a slightly decreased 1971-72 acreage, production of sugar was 26 percent higher than the previous year. Imports of refined sugar continued to increase, which helped to replenish rather low stocks. France increased its sugar exports to Switzerland substantially, and all the EC countries had a 67-percent share of 1971 sugar imports. The acreage devoted to sugarbeets will expand substantially as a result of the Swiss Government increase in basic producer prices by 8.4 percent in 1971 and guaranteed purchase of an increased quantity for 1972 at established prices.

United Kingdom. U.K. sugarbeet production in 1971 was a record 7.59 million long tons, 20 percent above the previous year's output. Raw sugar imports in 1971 were up 6 percent from 1970. Commonwealth sugar accounted for 98 percent of total raw imports, and Australia was the largest single source of supply.

The contract acreage for 1972 crop sugarbeet has been set at the same level as last year. A good deal of interest now centers on the position after 1975 when the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (CSA) comes to an end and Britain will be involved in the formulation of EC sugar policies. The U.K. has promised less developed members of the CSA to endeavor to accommodate CSA sugar within the enlarged Community. This may be a difficult task as production in the present six EC countries as well as the United Kingdom probably will increase after 1975.

USSR. Production of sugar from the 1971-72 crop was down sharply from the previous year. Low beet yield in the Russian Federation was the primary reason for a lower production than had been forecast earlier. The short crop resulted in large purchases (possibly as much as 1 million tons) from world markets, whereas generally the only source of imports is Cuba.

The 1972 sugarbeet area is estimated at about 8.75 million acres, up slightly from the previous year. Planting has been done at a faster pace this year than in 1971, germination reportedly was good, and there has been more cultivating and fertilizing than usual.

Yugoslavia. The 1971 sugarbeet crop only slightly exceeded the previous year's production, but because of the higher sugar content of the beets, production for 1971-72 increased by 9.3 percent. Production has been relatively low in recent years, and this caused the government to approve imports of 150,000 metric tons of sugar during calendar 1971.

A new support price was announced on March 6, 1972, which is reportedly sufficiently high to encourage farmers to grow more sugarbeets this year. In addition to the increased minimum support price for the 1972 sugarbeet crop, the government has announced an import contingent quota of 200,000 metric tons of sugar for calendar 1972.

Africa

Kenya. With sugar consumption increasing by approximately 12 percent per year, Kenya faces a serious shortage in 1972-73 following a drop in production. If there is to be self-sufficiency, there will have to be considerable change. Significant production expansion is expected to continue during the next decade, reaching an estimated level of 226,000 long tons by 1980. This would still fall short of the projected consumption level of 287,000 tons by approximately 61,000 tons. In an attempt to get more cane to sugar factories, the government cancelled the 1972 licenses of 17 jagerry factories (noncentrifugal) in Western Province.

Republic of South Africa. Total sugar production in 1971-72 hit a new record of 1.86 million tons. There was less sugarcane than for 1970-71 but a higher recovery rate.

A Price Stabilization Fund, introduced this past season, will be the sugar industry's insurance against any possible financial setbacks such as drought, or a prolonged depressed world price of sugar. This past season the South African sugar industry repaid the balance outstanding which the industry had to borrow some years ago to escape financial disaster.

Uganda. Acreage devoted to sugarcane showed little change during 1971-72. Previous estimates had placed total acreage at 71,660 acres, including 64,500 acres in plantations. Future expansion in the output of sugar depends on development of the Kinyala Sugar Schemes, which include building a factory which may be ready for operation in late 1973. Cane is being planted at a sufficient rate to supply the mill with about 1,500 tons of cane daily by mid-1973. The Kinyala Factory is expected to produce 45,000 tons of sugar annually by 1976. Production also will be expanded at the three existing mills of Kakira, Lugazi, and Sango Bay. The total production target has been set at 2.2 million tons of cane by 1976. Consumption in 1971 was estimated at 149,000 metric tons. The policy of the government is to produce ample sugar for domestic consumption as well as to meet its export quota to the United States.

Zaire. The Republic of Zaire is a deficit producer and imports sugar each year. Refined sugar production now amounts to about 45,000 metric tons, while consumption is about 20,000 tons larger. There are plans to create irrigated sugar farms in the Ruzizi Valley as well as to increase sugar factory capacity through new plants and expansion of old ones. However, it is expected that there will be a deficit for a number of years, and some projections show a deficit of 39,500 tons by 1980.

Asia and Oceania

Australia. The 1971-72 season produced a record harvest of both cane and sugar. The level of production was restricted in both the 1970-71 and 1971-72 seasons because of the export limitations operating under the ISA. Prospects are favorable for the 1972-73 season. The area devoted to cane could be increased; so far, however, measures have been taken only to increase cane production on existing acreage. There is continued investment in improved farm equipment, and the sugar mills are continually being modernized and enlarged.

India. A tight sugar supply situation is developing in India. Acreage and production declined for the second consecutive year since the record harvest of 1969-70. Domestic sugar consumption this season (1971-72) has exceeded production, and there has been a substantial drawdown of season-end closing stocks.

Area under cultivation in 1971-72 is estimated at 6 million acres, compared to 6.6 million the previous year. The smaller acreage was induced by lower cane prices. Additionally, the crop was adversely affected by heavy rains, lack of sunshine, and floods in major producing areas of Upper Pradesh and Bihar, and by drought conditions in parts of Maharashtra, Andra Pradesh, Mysore, and Tamil Nadu.

Reports of increased cane plantings in 1972-73 have generated considerable optimism among government and industry sources for possible reversion to a high level of production and easy supply position for next year. In view of the tight supplies this year, exports will be restricted to 100,000 metric tons to the preferential markets of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Japan. The planted area for 1971-72 was the same as the year before, but production declined by about 3 percent because weather conditions were somewhat unfavorable. While consumption is expected to continue increasing, domestic sugar production is not expected to change significantly in the near future.

Japan liberalized imports of refined sugar effective April 1, 1972, but at the same time increased the import tariff rates in order to protect domestically refined sugar. Japan depends on imports for the bulk of its sugar requirements. Total consumption of centrifugal sugar in Japan in 1970-71 at 2.84 million metric tons (refined basis) represented a 5-percent increase over the previous year.

Philippines. The harvested area for 1971-72 was nearly 1.1 million acres, up 4 percent from the 1970-71 harvested area. Production in 1971-72 may be about 3 percent below that of 1970-71. About half the increased acreage in sugarcane plantings was in areas of the newly established centrals, with the remainder in established milling districts. Two more mills have started operating during the current year, bringing the total to 36. The Board of Investments (BOI) still considers the sugar industry overcrowded and discourages the construction of any new mills. Consumption of sugar at 750,000 tons for 1970-71 was 7 percent above 1969-70 and is attributed to the 3-percent decline in price.

Thailand. Area planted to sugarcane has been expanded to 396,000 acres. Output of sugar has been revised downward to 600,000 metric tons from the previous estimate of 650,000, mainly because of drought.

Thailand exported 245,306 metric tons of raw sugar in 1971-72 against 56,700 metric tons shipped during 1970-71. After withdrawal from membership in the ISO, over 370,000 metric tons of sugar were put under agreement to be shipped to foreign markets.

Turkey. Increased planted area, together with excellent weather conditions, resulted in a record crop. Although domestic consumption and exports increased substantially in 1971-72, ending stocks will be larger than last year. Planted area for 1972 is about 5 percent below 1971 acreage. This follows an increase in planted area for 1971 of 28 percent.

Molasses

Australia. The production of molasses in 1971-72 was 506,000 metric tons, up 2 percent from the previous year. The sugar industry is required to maintain stocks of molasses for livestock feed, as usage continues to increase. Molasses exports were lower in 1971-72, and the United States was the largest buyer followed by the United Kingdom and Japan.

Canada. Molasses production dropped slightly in 1971-72 from the previous year's output. Imports also will decrease slightly. Trinidad-Tobago is Canada's largest supplier of molasses followed by the Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Cuba. Consumption is expected to be about 2 percent lower in 1971-72.

El Salvador. Molasses production expanded substantially in 1971-72 over the previous year. Increasing amounts are being used for animal feed which could lower El Salvador's molasses exports in 1972. All shipments are to the United States.

India. The output of molasses in 1971-72 is estimated to decrease compared with the previous year. Molasses produced by the processors of Khandsari sugar is not available in sizable quantities for industrial use because of the scattered nature of this industry. Molasses output is controlled by the government and is used mainly to manufacture industrial alcohol.

Netherlands. In 1971, imports of sugarcane molasses increased by about 3 percent over the previous year, totaling 578,600 metric tons. Almost all molasses imports are used by the livestock feed industry except for a small quantity which is reexported to nearby countries. Imports from the United States (Puerto Rico) dropped substantially as a result of price competition. Cuba and Brazil remain the most important suppliers of molasses to the Netherlands. The domestic production of beet molasses is used almost entirely for industrial purposes.

Philippines. Molasses production is expected to decline slightly in 1971-72, as a result of lower centrifugal sugar production. Nevertheless, it is still about 50 percent above output 3 years ago.

Thailand. The production of molasses is expected to increase about 39 percent in 1971-72 over the previous year. Molasses exports continue to increase, with Japan the major importer. Exports are estimated to reach 175,000 metric tons in 1971-72.

United Kingdom. Molasses output in 1971-72 was at record levels, exceeding the previous year by 19 percent. Imports are expected to be up slightly over 1970-71, with Cuba's share of the market decreasing. Molasses consumption is expected to increase this year, with the greater percentage being used in beet pulp.

Colombia. Molasses production during 1971-72 increased some 15 percent over last year's output. This increase is directly related to the increase in sugar production. Molasses exports also are rising to 40,000 metric tons in 1971-72 compared with 5,000 tons last year. The 1972-73 outlook for molasses exports indicates possible shipment of 60,000 tons.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72¹ (RAW VALUE)

| REGION AND COUNTRY | AVERAGE | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ² |
| | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST |
| NORTH AMERICA ¹ | | | | | | |
| ANTIGUA..... | 17 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| BAHAMAS..... | 0 | 0 | 15 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| BARRADOS..... | 206 | 178 | 156 | 174 | 151 | 112 |
| BRITISH HONDURAS..... | 44 | 71 | 58 | 75 | 74 | 77 |
| CANADA..... | 157 | 149 | 149 | 148 | 116 | 164 |
| COSTA RICA..... | 116 | 144 | 144 | 166 | 171 | 179 |
| CUBA..... | 5,272 | 5,500 | 5,200 | 9,400 | 6,500 | 4,189 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC..... | 799 | 735 | 975 | 1,085 | 1,210 | 1,365 |
| EL SALVADOR..... | 105 | 149 | 120 | 129 | 174 | 218 |
| GUADLOUPE..... | 183 | 155 | 164 | 176 | 166 | 132 |
| GUATEMALA..... | 166 | 167 | 191 | 204 | 225 | 241 |
| HAITI..... | 66 | 56 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 80 |
| HONOURAS..... | 37 | 61 | 61 | 58 | 67 | 71 |
| JAMAICA AND O.P.E..... | 541 | 494 | 429 | 412 | 437 | 386 |
| MARTINIQUE..... | 72 | 41 | 35 | 30 | 31 | 33 |
| MEXICO..... | 2,249 | 2,575 | 2,826 | 2,648 | 2,723 | 2,790 |
| NICARAGUA..... | 103 | 117 | 138 | 155 | 187 | 183 |
| PANAMA..... | 52 | 75 | 82 | 84 | 90 | 99 |
| ST. KITTS..... | 44 | 39 | 39 | 30 | 28 | 30 |
| TRINIDAD-TOBAGO..... | 258 | 268 | 266 | 242 | 233 | 256 |
| U.S.-CONTINENTAL (HFT)..... | 2,939 | 2,694 | 3,010 | 3,325 | 3,322 | 3,672 |
| U.S.-CONTINENTAL (C&P)..... | 1,101 | 1,457 | 1,214 | 1,071 | 1,253 | 1,202 |
| U.S.-HAWAII..... | 1,185 | 1,232 | 1,180 | 1,162 | 1,231 | 1,160 |
| U.S.-PUERTO RICO..... | 915 | 645 | 483 | 460 | 321 | 280 |
| U.S.-VIRGIN ISLANDS..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL..... | 16,627 | 17,002 | 17,495 | 21,329 | 18,806 | 16,718 |
| SOUTH AMERICA ¹ | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA..... | 1,126 | 844 | 1,016 | 1,069 | 1,071 | 1,092 |
| BOLIVIA..... | 88 | 112 | 125 | 125 | 90 | 130 |
| BRAZIL..... | 4,296 | 4,922 | 4,804 | 5,063 | 5,947 | 6,239 |
| CHILE..... | 119 | 178 | 207 | 210 | 247 | 197 |
| COLOMBIA..... | 491 | 701 | 740 | 774 | 758 | 874 |
| ECUADOR..... | 191 | 205 | 240 | 230 | 250 | 275 |
| GUYANA..... | 340 | 355 | 408 | 348 | 413 | 437 |
| PARAGUAY..... | 44 | 43 | 46 | 53 | 62 | 61 |
| PERU..... | 873 | 848 | 716 | 870 | 995 | 1,012 |
| SURINAM..... | 16 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| URUGUAY..... | 67 | 37 | 71 | 49 | 73 | 67 |
| VENEZUELA..... | 395 | 383 | 407 | 467 | 478 | 594 |
| TOTAL..... | 8,348 | 8,647 | 8,789 | 9,274 | 10,440 | 10,993 |
| WESTERN EUROPE | | | | | | |
| AUSTRIA..... | 332 | 331 | 322 | 350 | 358 | 325 |
| BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG..... | 469 | 633 | 646 | 757 | 675 | 923 |
| DENMARK..... | 368 | 363 | 375 | 335 | 321 | 358 |
| FINLAND..... | 52 | 70 | 55 | 60 | 60 | 65 |
| FRANCE..... | 2,243 | 1,905 | 2,623 | 2,974 | 2,971 | 3,527 |
| GERMANY, W.F.R..... | 2,061 | 2,271 | 2,177 | 2,280 | 2,264 | 2,595 |
| GREECE..... | 79 | 133 | 105 | 161 | 206 | 170 |
| IRELAND..... | 144 | 166 | 178 | 162 | 165 | 180 |
| ITALY..... | 1,222 | 1,648 | 1,422 | 1,526 | 1,322 | 1,383 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 592 | 928 | 793 | 845 | 796 | 912 |
| PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA)..... | 19 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 20 |
| SPAIN..... | 571 | 692 | 815 | 876 | 875 | 1,155 |
| SWEDEN..... | 256 | 283 | 321 | 228 | 241 | 294 |
| SWITZERLAND..... | 51 | 83 | 73 | 72 | 65 | 82 |
| UNITED KINGDOM..... | 946 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 1,033 | 1,086 | 1,265 |
| TOTAL..... | 9,384 | 10,704 | 11,005 | 11,684 | 11,420 | 13,254 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | |
| ALBANIA..... | 14 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 14 |
| ARMENIA..... | 244 | 338 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 |
| CECHOSLOVAKIA..... | 1,098 | 1,000 | 1,005 | 800 | 850 | 750 |
| GERMANY, E.S.T..... | 797 | 618 | 600 | 575 | 550 | 570 |
| HUNGARY..... | 519 | 495 | 480 | 500 | 300 | 309 |
| POLAND..... | 1,697 | 2,109 | 1,880 | 1,693 | 1,659 | 1,887 |
| ROMANIA..... | 423 | 500 | 450 | 500 | 420 | 490 |
| YUGOSLAVIA..... | 415 | 540 | 433 | 545 | 424 | 464 |
| TOTAL..... | 5,197 | 5,609 | 5,065 | 4,846 | 4,672 | 4,760 |
| TOTAL EUROPE ¹ | 14,581 | 16,313 | 16,070 | 16,530 | 15,992 | 18,015 |
| TOTAL U.S.S.R..... | 9,070 | 11,531 | 10,871 | 9,587 | 9,750 | 8,683 |
| AFRICA ¹ | | | | | | |
| EGYPT, ARAB REP. OF..... | 422 | 455 | 425 | 450 | 450 | 500 |
| ETHIOPIA..... | 75 | 74 | 73 | 85 | 157 | 100 |
| KENYA..... | 45 | 71 | 114 | 138 | 143 | 140 |
| MALAGASY REPUBLIC..... | 118 | 118 | 115 | 110 | 115 | 127 |
| MAURITIUS..... | 681 | 658 | 737 | 635 | 685 | 745 |
| MOZAMBIQUE..... | 197 | 236 | 276 | 310 | 310 | 300 |
| REUNION..... | 246 | 260 | 295 | 275 | 230 | 220 |
| RHODESIA..... | 197 | 150 | 132 | 150 | 165 | 165 |
| SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF..... | 1,330 | 2,009 | 1,659 | 1,748 | 1,542 | 2,056 |
| SWAZILAND..... | 117 | 165 | 176 | 173 | 180 | 170 |
| TANZANIA..... | 71 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 103 | 99 |
| UGANDA..... | 144 | 165 | 173 | 163 | 168 | 165 |
| ZAIRE (CONGO, R.)..... | 39 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 50 | 53 |
| OTHERS ² | 283 | 446 | 553 | 588 | 649 | 797 |
| TOTAL..... | 3,965 | 4,937 | 4,860 | 5,000 | 4,945 | 5,638 |

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 1/

| REGION AND COUNTRY | AVERAGE | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 2/ |
| | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| BURMA..... | 77 | 96 | 90 | 100 | 125 | 125 |
| CHINA-MAINLAND..... | 1,456 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)..... | 991 | 975 | 834 | 678 | 918 | 860 |
| INDIA, 3/..... | 3,657 | 3,092 | 4,640 | 5,523 | 4,963 | 4,207 |
| INDONESIA..... | 676 | 716 | 775 | 835 | 800 | 750 |
| IRAN..... | 253 | 504 | 568 | 613 | 677 | 694 |
| JAPAN..... | 318 | 427 | 457 | 462 | 502 | 486 |
| NANSEI-NANPO (RUYUKU)..... | 199 | 243 | 265 | 275 | 238 | 150 |
| PAKISTAN..... | 371 | 389 | 558 | 767 | 758 | 779 |
| PHILIPPINES..... | 1,729 | 1,759 | 1,760 | 2,124 | 2,270 | 2,112 |
| THAILAND..... | 260 | 264 | 370 | 480 | 625 | 710 |
| TURKEY..... | 661 | 872 | 778 | 600 | 709 | 1,003 |
| OTHEP, 4/..... | 129 | 119 | 115 | 128 | 126 | 130 |
| TOTAL..... | 10,777 | 11,450 | 13,410 | 14,784 | 15,010 | 14,507 |

| OCEANIA: | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 2,153 | 2,686 | 3,137 | 2,508 | 2,854 | 3,159 |
| FIJI..... | 343 | 441 | 448 | 347 | 400 | 420 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,496 | 3,127 | 3,585 | 2,855 | 3,254 | 3,579 |
| WORLD TOTAL..... | 65,563 | 73,007 | 75,080 | 79,359 | 78,097 | 78,132 |

1/ Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Prior to 1962/63 crop year included Swaziland. 4/ Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia. 5/ Includes Khandasari. 6/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam and Syria.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/ PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 2/

| REGION AND COUNTRY | AVERAGE | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 2/ |
| | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST | 1,000 ST |
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| COSTA RICA..... | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 44 |
| EL SALVADOR..... | 26 | 29 | 25 | 30 | 14 | 14 |
| GUATEMALA..... | 36 | 53 | 53 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| MEXICO..... | 132 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 125 |
| NICARAGUA..... | 21 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| PANAMA..... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL..... | 264 | 277 | 264 | 268 | 253 | 248 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| COLOMBIA..... | 706 | 739 | 728 | 739 | 772 | 805 |
| ECUADOR..... | 39 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| PERU..... | 18 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| VENEZUELA..... | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| TOTAL..... | 804 | 839 | 827 | 839 | 870 | 903 |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| BURMA..... | 162 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| CHINA-MAINLAND..... | 540 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)..... | 27 | 21 | 30 | 26 | 20 | 29 |
| INDIA..... | 5,600 | 4,960 | 6,063 | 6,614 | 7,165 | 7,716 |
| INDONESIA..... | 330 | 330 | 330 | 340 | 340 | 325 |
| JAPAN..... | 15 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| NANSEI-NANPO (RUYUKU)..... | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| PAKISTAN..... | 656 | 765 | 750 | 784 | 784 | 795 |
| PHILIPPINES..... | 59 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 51 | 51 |
| THAILAND..... | 164 | 198 | 215 | 231 | 248 | 287 |
| Vietnam South..... | 39 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| TOTAL..... | 7,567 | 7,338 | 8,443 | 9,052 | 9,606 | 10,190 |
| WORLD TOTAL..... | 8,715 | 8,454 | 9,534 | 10,159 | 10,729 | 11,342 |

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72^{1/}
 (RAW VALUE)

| REGION AND COUNTRY | AVERAGE | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ^{2/} |
| | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT |
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| ANTIGUA..... | 15 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| BAHAMAS..... | 0 | 0 | 14 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| BARRAOS..... | 187 | 161 | 142 | 158 | 137 | 102 |
| BRITISH HONDURAS..... | 40 | 64 | 53 | 68 | 67 | 70 |
| CANADA..... | 143 | 135 | 135 | 134 | 105 | 149 |
| COSTA RICA..... | 105 | 127 | 131 | 151 | 155 | 162 |
| CUBA..... | 4,783 | 4,990 | 4,717 | 8,528 | 5,897 | 3,800 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC..... | 725 | 667 | 885 | 984 | 1,098 | 1,238 |
| EL SALVADOR..... | 95 | 135 | 109 | 117 | 159 | 198 |
| GUADLOUPE..... | 166 | 141 | 149 | 160 | 151 | 120 |
| GUATEMALA..... | 151 | 152 | 173 | 185 | 204 | 219 |
| HAITI..... | 60 | 51 | 54 | 60 | 65 | 73 |
| HONDURAS..... | 34 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 61 | 64 |
| JAMAICA AND OEP..... | 490 | 452 | 389 | 374 | 396 | 350 |
| MARTINIQUE..... | 65 | 37 | 32 | 27 | 29 | 30 |
| MEXICO..... | 2,040 | 2,336 | 2,566 | 2,402 | 2,476 | 2,531 |
| NICARAGUA..... | 93 | 106 | 125 | 141 | 170 | 166 |
| PANAMA..... | 47 | 68 | 74 | 76 | 82 | 90 |
| ST. KITTS..... | 40 | 35 | 35 | 27 | 25 | 27 |
| TRINIDAD-TOBAGO..... | 227 | 243 | 241 | 220 | 217 | 232 |
| US-CONTINENTAL (BEFT)..... | 2,666 | 2,444 | 3,184 | 3,016 | 3,014 | 3,150 |
| US-CONTINENTAL (CANF)..... | 998 | 1,322 | 1,101 | 972 | 1,137 | 1,090 |
| US-HAWAII..... | 1,075 | 1,112 | 1,070 | 1,054 | 1,117 | 1,052 |
| US-PUERTO RICO..... | 830 | 585 | 438 | 417 | 291 | 254 |
| US-VIRGIN ISLANDS..... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL..... | 15,084 | 15,424 | 15,872 | 19,350 | 17,061 | 15,166 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA..... | 1,021 | 766 | 913 | 970 | 972 | 991 |
| BOLIVIA..... | 80 | 102 | 113 | 113 | 82 | 118 |
| BRAZIL..... | 3,897 | 4,465 | 4,358 | 4,593 | 5,431 | 5,660 |
| CHILE..... | 108 | 161 | 188 | 191 | 224 | 179 |
| COLOMBIA..... | 445 | 636 | 671 | 702 | 688 | 793 |
| ECUADOR..... | 174 | 186 | 218 | 209 | 227 | 249 |
| GUYANA..... | 309 | 322 | 370 | 316 | 375 | 396 |
| PARAGUAY..... | 40 | 39 | 42 | 48 | 56 | 55 |
| PERU..... | 792 | 769 | 650 | 789 | 903 | 918 |
| SURINAM..... | 15 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| URUGUAY..... | 61 | 34 | 64 | 44 | 66 | 61 |
| VENEZUELA..... | 358 | 347 | 369 | 424 | 434 | 529 |
| TOTAL..... | 7,300 | 7,845 | 7,973 | 8,414 | 9,471 | 9,973 |
| WESTERN EUROPE: | | | | | | |
| AUSTRIA..... | 301 | 300 | 292 | 318 | 325 | 295 |
| BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG..... | 425 | 574 | 586 | 687 | 612 | 837 |
| DENMARK..... | 334 | 329 | 340 | 304 | 291 | 325 |
| FINLAND..... | 47 | 66 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 59 |
| FRANCE..... | 2,034 | 1,728 | 2,340 | 2,698 | 2,695 | 3,200 |
| GERMANY WEST..... | 1,615 | 2,060 | 1,975 | 2,068 | 2,054 | 2,354 |
| GREECE..... | 72 | 121 | 95 | 146 | 187 | 154 |
| IRELAND..... | 131 | 151 | 161 | 147 | 150 | 163 |
| ITALY..... | 1,109 | 1,676 | 1,290 | 1,384 | 1,199 | 1,255 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 537 | 751 | 719 | 767 | 713 | 827 |
| PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA)..... | 17 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 18 |
| SPAIN..... | 518 | 628 | 739 | 795 | 794 | 1,048 |
| SWEDEN..... | 232 | 257 | 291 | 207 | 219 | 267 |
| SWITZERLAND..... | 47 | 75 | 66 | 65 | 59 | 74 |
| UNITED KINGDOM..... | 894 | 975 | 975 | 937 | 985 | 1,168 |
| TOTAL..... | 8,513 | 9,711 | 9,984 | 10,600 | 10,360 | 12,024 |
| EASTERN EUROPE: | | | | | | |
| ALBANIA..... | 13 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| BULGARIA..... | 221 | 307 | 181 | 204 | 227 | 249 |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA..... | 996 | 907 | 912 | 726 | 771 | 680 |
| GERMANY EAST..... | 723 | 553 | 544 | 522 | 499 | 517 |
| HUNGARY..... | 461 | 449 | 435 | 454 | 272 | 280 |
| POLAND..... | 1,540 | 1,913 | 1,706 | 1,527 | 1,505 | 1,712 |
| ROMANIA..... | 384 | 454 | 408 | 454 | 381 | 445 |
| YUGOSLAVIA..... | 377 | 490 | 393 | 494 | 385 | 421 |
| TOTAL..... | 4,715 | 5,088 | 4,595 | 4,396 | 4,057 | 4,319 |
| TOTAL EUROPE..... | 13,228 | 14,799 | 14,579 | 14,996 | 14,417 | 16,343 |
| TOTAL U.S.S.R..... | 8,228 | 10,461 | 9,862 | 8,697 | 8,845 | 7,877 |
| AFRICA: | | | | | | |
| EGYPT, ARAB REP OF..... | 383 | 413 | 386 | 408 | 408 | 454 |
| ETHIOPIA..... | 68 | 67 | 66 | 77 | 142 | 91 |
| KENYA..... | 41 | 64 | 103 | 125 | 130 | 127 |
| MALAGASY REPUBLIC..... | 107 | 107 | 104 | 100 | 104 | 115 |
| MAURITIUS..... | 617 | 597 | 469 | 576 | 621 | 676 |
| MOZAMBIQUE..... | 179 | 214 | 250 | 272 | 281 | 272 |
| REUNION..... | 223 | 236 | 268 | 249 | 209 | 200 |
| RHODESIA..... | 179 | 136 | 120 | 136 | 150 | 150 |
| SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF. ^{3/} | 1,206 | 1,823 | 1,505 | 1,622 | 1,399 | 1,865 |
| SWAZILAND..... | 107 | 150 | 154 | 157 | 163 | 154 |
| TANZANIA..... | 54 | 82 | 86 | 91 | 93 | 90 |
| UGANDA..... | 131 | 150 | 157 | 148 | 152 | 150 |
| ZAIRE (CONGO, Z.)..... | 36 | 36 | 39 | 41 | 45 | 48 |
| OTHER..... | 256 | 404 | 502 | 534 | 589 | 723 |
| TOTAL..... | 3,597 | 4,674 | 4,409 | 4,536 | 4,486 | 5,114 |

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72^{1/}
(RAW VALUE)

| REGION AND COUNTRY | AVERAGE | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ^{2/} |
| | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| BURMA..... | 70 | 82 | 82 | 91 | 113 | 113 |
| CHINA-MAINLAND..... | 1,321 | 1,814 | 1,996 | 1,996 | 2,087 | 2,268 |
| CHINA,REP OF (TAIWAN)..... | 899 | 885 | 757 | 615 | 833 | 780 |
| INDIA, S..... | 3,318 | 2,805 | 4,209 | 5,010 | 4,502 | 3,817 |
| INDONESIA..... | 613 | 650 | 703 | 758 | 726 | 680 |
| IRAN..... | 230 | 457 | 515 | 556 | 614 | 630 |
| JAPAN..... | 288 | 387 | 415 | 419 | 455 | 441 |
| NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU)..... | 181 | 220 | 240 | 249 | 216 | 136 |
| PAKISTAN..... | 336 | 353 | 506 | 696 | 688 | 707 |
| PHILIPPINES..... | 1,569 | 1,596 | 1,597 | 1,927 | 2,059 | 1,916 |
| THAILAND..... | 236 | 239 | 336 | 435 | 567 | 644 |
| TURKEY..... | 600 | 791 | 706 | 544 | 643 | 910 |
| OTHER..... | 117 | 108 | 104 | 116 | 114 | 118 |
| TOTAL..... | 9,777 | 10,387 | 12,165 | 13,412 | 13,617 | 13,160 |
| OCEANIA: | | | | | | |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 1,953 | 2,437 | 2,846 | 2,275 | 2,589 | 2,866 |
| FIJI..... | 311 | 400 | 406 | 315 | 363 | 381 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,264 | 2,837 | 3,252 | 2,590 | 2,952 | 3,247 |
| WORLD TOTAL..... | 59,478 | 66,231 | 68,113 | 71,994 | 70,853 | 70,881 |

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 15.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: ^{1/}PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 ^{2/}

| REGION AND COUNTRY | AVERAGE | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 ^{3/} |
| | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT |
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| COSTA RICA..... | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 40 |
| EL SALVADOR..... | 24 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 13 | 13 |
| GUATEMALA..... | 33 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| MEXICO..... | 119 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 113 |
| NICARAGUA..... | 19 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| PANAMA..... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL..... | 239 | 251 | 240 | 243 | 230 | 225 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| COLOMBIA..... | 640 | 670 | 660 | 670 | 700 | 730 |
| ECUADOR..... | 35 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| PERU..... | 16 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| VENEZUELA..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 |
| TOTAL..... | 730 | 761 | 750 | 761 | 790 | 820 |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| BURMA..... | 147 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| CHINA-MAINLAND..... | 527 | 726 | 726 | 726 | 726 | 726 |
| CHINA,REP OF (TAIWAN)..... | 24 | 19 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 26 |
| INDIA..... | 5,080 | 4,500 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,500 | 7,000 |
| INDONESIA..... | 299 | 299 | 299 | 308 | 308 | 295 |
| JAPAN..... | 13 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU)..... | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| PAKISTAN..... | 595 | 694 | 680 | 711 | 711 | 721 |
| PHILIPPINES..... | 54 | 57 | 59 | 60 | 46 | 46 |
| THAILAND..... | 149 | 180 | 195 | 210 | 225 | 260 |
| VIETNAM SOUTH..... | 36 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| TOTAL..... | 6,937 | 6,657 | 7,659 | 8,212 | 8,714 | 9,245 |
| WORLD TOTAL..... | 7,906 | 7,669 | 8,649 | 9,216 | 9,733 | 10,289 |

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 15.

Centrifugal sugar (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season in 46 countries,
annual 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72

| Continent and country | Date <u>1/</u> | Sugar-making season | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | 1967-68 | | 1968-69 | | 1969-70 |
| | | 1,000 short tons |
| North America: | | | | | | |
| Canada | September 1 | 257 | 263 | 254 | 280 | 180 |
| Cost Rica | October 1 | 28 | 28 | 42 | 50 | 37 |
| El Salvador | November 1 | 62 | 69 | 50 | 42 | 78 |
| Guatemala | November 1 | 40 | 19 | 35 | 35 | 46 |
| Mexico | November 1 | 645 | 538 | 604 | 348 | 409 |
| Nicaragua | January 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 36 |
| U.S. and insular areas | October 1 | 1,458 | 1,584 | 1,651 | 1,396 | 1,834 |
| Caribbean: | | | | | | |
| Barbados | January 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Dominican Republic | January 1 | 113 | 10 | 140 | 247 | 297 |
| Haiti | January 1 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Jamaica | January 1 | 41 | 15 | 32 | 38 | 42 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | January 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Total | | 2,668 | 2,542 | 2,821 | 2,455 | 2,969 |
| South America: | | | | | | |
| Argentina | June 1 | 566 | 325 | 292 | 242 | 196 |
| Brazil | June 1 | 1,760 | 1,818 | 1,545 | 1,351 | 1,870 |
| Chile | April 1 | 107 | 127 | 168 | 190 | 72 |
| Colombia | May 1 | 37 | 54 | 57 | 38 | 32 |
| Ecuador | May 1 | 113 | 113 | 123 | 72 | 70 |
| Guyana | August 1 | 21 | 6 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| Peru | January 1 | 141 | 73 | 95 | 69 | 73 |
| Uruguay | October 1 | 55 | 22 | 37 | 47 | 50 |
| Venezuela | September 1 | 222 | 169 | 124 | 99 | 118 |
| Total | | 3,022 | 2,707 | 2,467 | 2,133 | 2,507 |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Austria | October 1 | 79 | 11 | 43 | 93 | 74 |
| Belgium | October 1 | 78 | 21 | 87 | 46 | 33 |
| Denmark | October 1 | 91 | 90 | 63 | 66 | 29 |
| Finland | August 1 | 105 | 115 | 129 | 126 | 125 |
| France | October 1 | 659 | 979 | 958 | 1,391 | 1,167 |
| Germany, West | October 1 | 522 | 1,178 | 929 | 933 | 875 |
| Greece | July 1 | 78 | 96 | 92 | 104 | 109 |
| Ireland | October 1 | 102 | 127 | 111 | 103 | 73 |
| Italy | August 1 | 322 | 622 | 240 | 364 | 434 |
| Netherlands | October 1 | 115 | 196 | 200 | 169 | 120 |
| Spain | July 1 | 146 | 206 | 253 | 241 | 229 |
| Sweden | August 1 | 130 | 149 | 208 | 128 | 106 |
| Switzerland | October 1 | 181 | 213 | 220 | 166 | 178 |
| United Kingdom | September 1 | 585 | 530 | 533 | 549 | 560 |
| Yugoslavia | September 1 | 599 | 655 | 492 | 377 | 119 |
| Total | | 3,792 | 5,188 | 4,558 | 4,856 | 4,231 |
| Africa: | | | | | | |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | November 1 | 110 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 13 |
| Mauritius | June 1 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 9 |
| South Africa, Republic of | May 1 | 55 | 85 | 61 | 100 | 88 |
| Total | | 173 | 124 | 103 | 149 | 110 |
| Asia: | | | | | | |
| India | November 1 | 692 | 572 | 1,540 | 2,465 | 2,229 |
| Iran | October 1 | 480 | 512 | 497 | 591 | 598 |
| Japan | October 1 | 238 | 248 | 370 | 362 | 698 |
| Philippines | October 1 | 118 | 107 | 62 | 231 | 205 |
| Thailand | November 1 | 44 | 21 | 88 | 135 | 245 |
| Turkey | August 1 | 390 | 527 | 563 | 330 | 234 |
| Total | | 1,962 | 1,987 | 3,120 | 4,114 | 4,209 |
| Australia | June 1 | 248 | 290 | 220 | 370 | 471 |
| Total of above | | 11,865 | 12,838 | 13,289 | 14,077 | 14,497 |

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column.

2/ Preliminary.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

| REGION AND COUNTRY | AVERAGE | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962-63/1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT | 1,000 MT |
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| CANADA ^{2/} | 63 | 65 | 60 | 63 | 56 | 54 |
| COSTA RICA..... | 26 | 37 | 43 | 48 | 50 | 53 |
| CURA ^{3/} | 1,169 | 1,120 | 1,100 | 1,800 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC..... | 268 | 205 | 300 | 339 | 320 | 373 |
| EL SALVADOR..... | 32 | 56 | 41 | 42 | 55 | 76 |
| GUATEMALA..... | 45 | 52 | 58 | 60 | 69 | 73 |
| HAITI..... | 20 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 24 |
| JAMAICA AND OEP..... | 178 | 166 | 166 | 170 | 152 | 145 |
| MEXICO..... | 842 | 919 | 1,052 | 938 | 1,050 | 1,000 |
| NICARAGUA..... | 32 | 32 | 50 | 56 | 80 | 79 |
| PANAMA..... | 26 | 27 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 38 |
| TRINIDAD-TOBAGO..... | 87 | 81 | 96 | 102 | 85 | 84 |
| UNITED STATES..... | 1,502 | 1,535 | 1,607 | 1,520 | 1,600 | 1,550 |
| US-HAWAII..... | 309 | 333 | 308 | 300 | 300 | 285 |
| US-PUERTO RICO..... | 323 | 257 | 228 | 225 | 250 | 240 |
| OTHER..... | 191 | 187 | 170 | 185 | 200 | 200 |
| TOTAL..... | 5,054 | 5,082 | 5,331 | 5,905 | 5,826 | 5,274 |
| SOUTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA..... | 417 | 288 | 300 | 327 | 358 | 390 |
| BRAZIL..... | 1,359 | 1,468 | 1,432 | 1,500 | 1,720 | 1,750 |
| CHILE..... | 21 | 35 | 40 | 59 | 53 | 45 |
| COLOMBIA..... | 112 | 170 | 179 | 187 | 183 | 211 |
| ECUADOR..... | 50 | 43 | 49 | 54 | 60 | 71 |
| GUYANA..... | 126 | 134 | 154 | 138 | 154 | 169 |
| PERU ^{2/} | 259 | 261 | 241 | 283 | 292 | 310 |
| URUGUAY..... | 22 | 15 | 26 | 18 | 22 | 21 |
| VENEZUELA ^{2/} | 146 | 170 | 182 | 194 | 220 | 247 |
| OTHER..... | 112 | 142 | 135 | 130 | 130 | 150 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,624 | 2,726 | 2,738 | 2,890 | 3,192 | 3,364 |
| WESTERN EUROPE: | | | | | | |
| AUSTRIA..... | 74 | 70 | 66 | 83 | 70 | 64 |
| BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG..... | 96 | 137 | 156 | 160 | 147 | 190 |
| DENMARK..... | 78 | 95 | 102 | 100 | 84 | 100 |
| FINLAND..... | 20 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| FRANCE..... | 491 | 433 | 549 | 732 | 693 | 730 |
| GERMANY WEST..... | 467 | 517 | 539 | 550 | 511 | 646 |
| GREECE..... | 24 | 39 | 33 | 49 | 75 | 55 |
| IRELAND..... | 31 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 41 |
| ITALY..... | 367 | 557 | 468 | 410 | 433 | 435 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 122 | 218 | 205 | 220 | 225 | 240 |
| SPAIN..... | 173 | 214 | 199 | 246 | 260 | 300 |
| SWEDEN..... | 61 | 68 | 87 | 81 | 74 | 77 |
| SWITZERLAND..... | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| UNITED KINGDOM..... | 280 | 333 | 328 | 293 | 404 | 483 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,295 | 2,763 | 2,816 | 3,002 | 3,056 | 3,406 |
| EASTERN EUROPE: | | | | | | |
| HUNGARY..... | 152 | 152 | 154 | 165 | 110 | 105 |
| POLAND..... | 430 | 521 | 553 | 414 | 392 | 454 |
| ROMANIA..... | 115 | 130 | 118 | 125 | 120 | 140 |
| YUGOSLAVIA..... | 90 | 184 | 145 | 182 | 147 | 150 |
| OTHER..... | 540 | 480 | 460 | 450 | 450 | 500 |
| TOTAL..... | 1,329 | 1,467 | 1,430 | 1,336 | 1,219 | 1,349 |
| TOTAL EUROPE¹..... | 3,624 | 4,230 | 4,246 | 4,338 | 4,275 | 4,755 |
| TOTAL U.S.S.R..... | 2,208 | 2,475 | 3,150 | 3,197 | 3,250 | 3,000 |
| AFRICA: | | | | | | |
| ANGOLA..... | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 180 |
| EGYPT, ARAB REP OF ^{2/} | 173 | 160 | 180 | 175 | 175 | 180 |
| MAURITIUS..... | 134 | 154 | 133 | 166 | 130 | 150 |
| MOZAMBIQUE..... | 61 | 60 | 80 | 90 | 110 | 105 |
| SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF..... | 327 | 454 | 372 | 473 | 410 | 530 |
| OTHER..... | 323 | 347 | 375 | 400 | 425 | 450 |
| TOTAL..... | 1,034 | 1,193 | 1,157 | 1,322 | 1,269 | 1,435 |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)..... | 225 | 258 | 211 | 175 | 239 | 200 |
| INDIA..... | 942 | 800 | 1,200 | 2,000 | 1,620 | 1,300 |
| INDONESIA..... | 184 | 195 | 200 | 200 | 204 | 210 |
| IRAN..... | 51 | 99 | 119 | 162 | 184 | 190 |
| JAPAN..... | 40 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 |
| PHILIPPINES..... | 478 | 503 | 567 | 810 | 843 | 830 |
| THAILAND..... | 163 | 148 | 265 | 306 | 360 | 500 |
| TURKEY..... | 140 | 194 | 168 | 126 | 157 | 224 |
| OTHER..... | 554 | 680 | 700 | 800 | 800 | 825 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,779 | 2,916 | 3,469 | 4,617 | 4,444 | 4,315 |
| OCEANIA: | | | | | | |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 406 | 433 | 461 | 440 | 495 | 506 |
| FIJI..... | 75 | 85 | 100 | 70 | 85 | 90 |
| TOTAL..... | 480 | 518 | 561 | 510 | 580 | 596 |
| WORLD TOTAL..... | 17,803 | 19,140 | 20,652 | 22,779 | 22,836 | 22,739 |

^{1/} In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. ^{2/} Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading.

^{3/} Includes hi-test molasses. ^{4/} May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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